

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

By The National Republican Company

Office: Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D St

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)
Daily Edition (postpaid) \$5.00
Weekly Edition (postpaid) 1.50

Family copies sent on application.
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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

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The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at 200 N. 7th St., between Broadway and the Bowery, where the RE-
PUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 40 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 50 Boulevard des Capucines.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to every part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early at the following rates:
Per Month, 75
Per Quarter, \$2.25
Per Year, \$8.00

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and regularly to all parts of the city. Events which do not reach their proper place, or which are of a doubtful nature, will be omitted. The paper is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to them for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by notifying the business office.

We regret to have seen no mention of any demonstration of mourning in the court of King Kalukua, of the Sandwich Islands, over the demise of the French king—the Count de Chambord.

There is no hope of these bournons who understand the desire for peace to refer to a piece of cold, and who, when they say they accept the situation, mean a situation in the postoffice.

The Montgomery (Md.) county democrats have voted against the renomination of Gov. Hamilton. They have no antipathy against "the rascals" that the governor wants to see turned out.

Weaver will now try to succeed to the seat in congress left vacant by the death of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa. It remains to be seen whether the virtuous democracy can support so rank a greenbacker.

The democratic party cannot be held together in the south until 1884 unless the independents can be driven back to them. Hence the labors of the sham republican whippers in of the bourbon democracy.

The Iowa democratic hostility has changed his free whiskey tongue, and now spreads his hemlock-idea on the tariff over the space of two hours in each speech. It becomes fairly transparent as he proceeds.

By the time the colored republicans of the south get the bulldozers there reconciled to negro suffrage by voting the democratic ticket, they will be so accustomed to being skinned that they will skin themselves.

The central bourbon organ is afraid the administration will hurt itself at the north if it encourages coalitions in the south. We never before understood why our neighbor was so violently opposed to coalitions. It is all on account of the administration. Clever creature!

The Washington organ of the Ohio Road-lytes virtually gives up the contest and proceeds to charge the responsibility of it on "a few gentlemen who call themselves democrats, but who have done their utmost to promote discord in the democratic party ever since the primaries began to be held." It is all very affecting.

AGAIN the bourbon party of this city comes forward in behalf of nine-tenths of all the northern republicans to protest against the coalition with Malbone. The other tenth of the republicans not having authorized Editor Hutchins to speak for them, he is too honest to pretend to hold their credentials. This is to have a conscience. He might have spoken for all if he had been the least bit tricky.

Why do not the assistant bourbon papers denounce the independents in Ohio who have revolted against the democratic party? Are they not fearful that it will contaminate Ohio republicanism to have it successful through the aid of recent political opponents? For our own part, we delight in the coalition between the Ohio republicans and the anti-Malbone democrats. Let the good work go on.

THERE is a row over the wake of the Count de Chambord, the widow insisting that the dead man's nearest relative should be chief mourner, while the Count de Paris refuses to take part in the funeral unless he can play that part. The Count claims to be the rightful successor to the shadowy crown that encircled what seemed the head of the late house of Bourbons. Why he should feel so mournful is a puzzle, unless he fears a revolution against his au-

thority in the kingdom of France, headed by the man declared by the widow to be the nearest relative. It is quite evident that the Count de Paris does not intend to play unless, as the boys say, he can "be it."

Concerning the "Bloody Shirt."

From 1860 to 1870 one congressional committee after another, appointed to investigate southern election methods, made majority and minority reports. The republican members declared that the elections had been a farce through open and glaring frauds, when they were not tragedies through murders most foul, bloody, and brutal. The democratic members of the same committee, who heard the same witnesses, declared that the elections were all fair on the part of the democrats, and that their party friends had committed no wrongs upon persons and no frauds upon the ballot. Upon the issue thus joined the debate between the two parties proceeded for many years. The tales of horror presented in sworn testimony of republicans were derided by the opposition, and the committee of congress, before whom it was taken, were sneeringly alluded to as "outrage mills." When republican victims of bourbon ferocity were murdered in their beds at night, the blood which saturated their garments was pointed to in evidence, just as Abel's was against Cain, the first murderer. The sole reply of the murderers, and of the party to which they belonged, and which enjoyed the benefit of their crimes, was a shout of diabolical laughter at "the bloody shirt." This hilarity spread into the republican ranks, and during Grant's second term a large element in our party pretended not to believe that Cain had killed Abel, while others thought that if he had he was quite justified by the offensive manner in which Abel had offered up his sacrifices. Of the deceased "blossoms" who went over to the democracy in 1873, and tried to give the country over to a bourbon restoration, nearly all came back into the party they had sought to betray, and demanded that they should not only be vindicated for their party treason, but that the party should play guilty to all the slanders they had uttered against it.

The syndicate of Greeley newspaperers were as noisy in their defense as they had been in defending the democracy against charges of violence and fraud during the presidential campaign just closed. The returned deserters, and these pestilent organs of democracy, were joined by all who for any purpose had a desire to embarrass the administration which had just been continued in power by the electoral votes of twenty-nine out of thirty-seven states, including every state in the north. This new combination took up the howl against the republican party where the defeat of Greeley had interrupted it, and the cause of law and order was submerged in filth from the same journalistic sewers that had poured out like material during the disgraceful and unbecoming campaign of 1872. Of course an utter denial that there had been any "southern outrages" was an essential part of the programme of this combination.

The gang of republican spoliemen who had gone over to the enemy in 1872 had assured the people that they were only democrats for the sake of reform. Every charge, then, of fraud or violence proven against the democratic party was a reproach to them. When they again became republicans they did not retract their slanders of our party or their eulogies of the enemy. They simply consented to allow the republican party to vindicate them for having sought its overthrow. The object of this restatement of an old story is to produce in connection with it the confession by the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat of the twenty-second ultimo of all that the "bloody shirt" republicans ever charged. That paper, having advocated a fusion between the democratic and republican parties, on county offices, and finding the fusion complained of by a Louisiana bourbon paper, replies in defense of and excuse for its conduct, that the so-called fusion "has entirely obliterated all necessity for revolutionary methods, and neither bloodshed nor robbery has been necessary."

This is a confession, by a democratic editor vouching for, by ever condoning republicans as representing truly the most moderate of his party, that "bloodshed" and "robbery" have been the means employed by the democracy, and that they will only be suspended when they are rendered unnecessary by a peaceful surrender of the voting power of the republicans.

The bloody shirt cry is thus acknowledged to have been true, and republicans who aided in making it appear false, and stoned against light, were accessories to murder after the fact. Those who come out of the bourbon house of iniquity and abandon its evil ways should be encouraged in well doing. What shall be said of those republicans who for any purpose enter into that political Golgotha with such admissions as that above quoted staring them in the face?

A Political Trinity.

Having made a broad and agile stride of the free trade and protective tariff platforms of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal has spilled the whole dish by an explanation. Having been harrowed and harried in his mind by the taunts of his journalistic peers, he has mounted his Pegasus and ridden over a full column of space, shouting aloud that the two platforms and his own declarations constitute a trinity in unity, and that the three are one. To bill it all down into a phrasemongering of absurdity, he says that "we are not, and have never been, a phrasemonger. So the idea he truthfully and well expressed, we care little for the words. Less than 'a tariff for revenue only,' which is alike a tariff of the constitution and a tariff of reason, justice, and common sense, we are not willing to accept. Since we must have a tariff, seeing that at least two hundred millions are bound to be collected through the custom houses to answer the needs of government, more than 'a tariff for revenue only,' or, as the Ohio democrats put it, 'a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered,' we do not want."

Could anything more add to ridicule than this jingling of words. The brilliant editor wants nothing but "a tariff for revenue only," as the Kentucky platform has it, and a tariff "to encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor," as it is stated in the Pennsylvania democratic creed. Mr. Watterson does not play upon those latter words to any great extent, but glides over them with the assurance that the two platforms are at one with himself, although the Pennsylvania plank is good republican doctrine.

To cap the climax, Mr. Editor Watterson concludes with the autocratic dictum, "If this be a 'straddle,' the subsidy beggars and bounty sharks are welcome to make the most of it."

It is a straddle, however, and a wide, wide one, too.

Poor Judge Hoody! It is a pity that a man of his intellect and standing should have eaten of the insane root of Ohio politics in his mature years, and found himself writhing with the political jim jams, superinduced by too much McLean in his political punch bowl. He is now in the City of Brotherly Love, to put himself under medical treatment. We suppose it became a serious matter with him whether he could afford to take medicine at the hands of any doctor of the democratic party, and of course it would have ruined him to have employed a republican. We hope the brotherly lovers of Philadelphia will care for him tenderly, and never let him return to the home of his democratic tormentors until further election is over. Judge Hoody is an able man, but a baby in politics. To paraphrase what was said of George III:

A better lawyer ne'er left a shoopkin won; A worse chief ne'er left a scum undone.

Politically Hoody is no more.

THAT Malbone is a vile wretch who "was kicked out of the democratic party" has dawned upon the mendacious bourbon brain of the Baltimore Sun. If the editorial mind of the said Sun has a memory it must know that Senator Malbone was counted among the democratic crew in the senate and that the plantation whip was wielded over his head by the leucocratic leader, Ben Hill. That able bourbon shouted "where is the man" who dared to defy the democratic caucus. The senator of Virginia replied in a speech of stirring and magnetic power. In open senate and before the country he announced his departure and withdrawal from democratic dictation.

One cannot help wishing that heaven had beautifully lengthened out the years of those great republican leaders, Sumner, Seward, and Chase, until they could have seen the glory of their successors, Cash, Chalmers, and Malbone.

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One cannot help rejoicing that heaven did beautifully lengthen out the years of those democratic leaders, Tilden, Seymour, and Thurman to see the glory of their successors, Greeley, Hoody, and Bookwalter. The same joy pervades our soul at seeing John W. Daniel a calm spectator, while the people of Virginia, who sat down on him by 12,000 majority, are asked to rally under the lead of Old Pardon Massey, Wickham, and Derendorf. It is better than a circus.

The democrats squirm because some bourbon postmasters who do nothing but bowl politics from January to January have been superseded. They never have been appointed.

The Virginia bournons are barking around an empty hole. They lost the game several years ago. However they may benefit themselves by the exercise they are taking.

The democratic papers are so busy showing the republicans how to win that they are letting their own party go to the dogs. Vide Ohio and Maryland.

No REPUBLICAN who is not ready to take and bear the bourbon democratic name can go against the coalition in Virginia this year.

If Sarah Barnhardt is to be decorated with the order of the garter, Mrs. Langtry will blush herself into hysterics.

The first straddle of the Courier-Journal was more graceful than its later trinitarian spread.

Those who get left on cold days were in danger for a time yesterday.

He has Cut His Eye Teeth.

The most widely circulated democratic journal of the country assists in giving currency to the idea that the solemn, mossy old democratic mugs-ups up there are rather desirous than otherwise that Butler should run again this fall, as it will give them an opportunity to quietly trip him up and leave him prone and contused—hopelessly out of the race for the presidential nomination next year. There is nothing improbable in this rumor, but if the solemn and mossy undertaker to play it low down on their Uncle Benjamin, they had better set about it very cautiously. He is an aged democratic pilgrim himself, and he cut his eye teeth many weary years ago.

Concerning Business Rascals.

Those people who complain at the corruption of oneholders may find profitable cause for action in taking a sort of census of the number of bank officials here, there, and everywhere, who have of late years succeeded in getting away with the funds entrusted to their care, on the supposition that in business enterprises virtue and ability always stick together to the front.

Let Us Have Peace.

The broad, expansive minds of some of the most reflective men in Adams county first conceived the idea of a fusion of the better elements of both parties, to save our local affairs from ruin without a resort to the revolutionary violence which pervaded the methods of other localities.

Check by Jowl.

The Cincinnati democracy are engaged in whipping into the trees the wheel horse of the Equator. At least he has had one leg over the tongue, the dashboard kicked in, and he stood facing the wagon and its drivers. The situation is quite interesting.

Boik and Noise.

"Dakota is four times as big as Ohio," says an exchange. Yes, and a locomotive blowing off steam is more forty times as big as a ten months old baby, but when one wants to be quiet and at rest he gets near the locomotive, doesn't he?

A Fearful Possibility.

There is some talk about the advisability of powering a portion of the democratic party as a next year. The wisdom of this idea is to be questioned. What if the bottle should break some day?

Now Let Us All Pack Up.

"The republicans must go,"—Swampston

AMUSEMENTS.

BARLOW AND WILSON'S MINSTRELS.
An audience large enough to crowd the National theater to its walls was entertained last evening by Barlow and Wilson's very good company of minstrels, in a programme both long and varied. The word entertainment is used with full intent, for the evening was full of laughter, and however plainly the defects of the performance may have been apparent, there is no room to question that everybody in the house went away at its close with a sense of having been very well amused. The weakness of the company is musical. This is a weakness common to all minstrel companies, and varied only in degree. The present case is noticeable only by reason of a raggedness in time, which undoubtedly will wear away somewhat as the instrumentalists and singers become better accustomed to each other.

The managers have good reason for laying stress upon their comedians. Few organizations of like character can exhibit better ones, though many of them may boast a greater number. Barlow and Wilson themselves—one on each end in the "first part"—are funny enough to make a success of any kind of show. Wilson especially is a man of ready wit. His style is happy and infectious, and his wit is quick enough to take advantage of the moment's opportunities. The inspiration of a crowded and appreciative audience lifted him out of the rehearsed forms several times last evening, to the manifest amusement of the other members of the party as well as of his auditors in front.

The second part of the programme brought Billy Carter in a banjo solo; Mr. Fagan and eight others in dances of various kinds; George Wilson in a "lecture," Frank Moran—a satirical rogue—in a monologue of very general scope; and a rather noisy farce entitled "The Enchanted Castle."

There will be but two more evening performances and a matinee. Whoever desires broad fun and wishes to roar, and likes minstrelsy, will find it very well worth while to go to any of these.

The following amusements and recreations are the attractions advertised to-day:

National Theater—Barlow & Wilson's minstrels. Above's Summer Garden—Mas Alberdina Welles, mezzo soprano; Mr. Bad Duerling, tenor, and Prof. Arthur's orchestra.

Driver's Summer Garden—The Carltons, the Frapetons, and other vocalists.

Baltimore's Island—Steamer Mosley leaves at 9 a. m.

Arrival Landings—Steamer J. W. Thompson leaves at 7 a. m.

Norfolk—Steamers Excelsior and Geo. Leary. Mount Vernon—Steamer W. W. Corcoran leaves at 10 a. m.

Lower Cedar Point—Steamer Armenia leaves at 9 a. m.

Brightwood Driving Park—Free matinee at 4 p. m.

Athletic Park—Base ball game between the one armed and one legged nines.

No Army to go to Anam.

The charge d'affaires of France has informed the department of state that the government of that republic having been led to interfere in the affairs of Tonquin, and to occupy that province for the purpose of restoring order there, has been compelled to adopt measures to prevent arms and munitions of war being sent to Anam for the purpose of strengthening its enemies; that consequently the commanders of the French naval force have been ordered to exercise strict surveillance in the gulf of Tonquin and to search all suspected vessels entering Anam's ports, those vessels which, after having received special notice of the prohibition of the trade in arms, shall still endeavor to discharge their cargoes or to run the blockade, to be seized. The charge d'affaires further states that the treaty which was concluded between France and Anam in 1874, whereby certain ports were open to foreign commerce, irrespective of nationality, provides that "arms and munitions of war shall neither be exported nor imported," and that the French commissioner in Tonquin and the commanding officer of the squadron have been instructed to take all necessary measures to enforce this provision.

A Statement.

Being a personal friend of Gen. Chalmers, and a clerk in the pension office, I presume I am the person referred to in the columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of Sept. 1. Mr. Lynch states his belief that Gen. Chalmers previously prepared the telegram received by him at Jackson, Miss., on the fourth of July, and signed James D. Cessor. He is of the opinion that Gen. Chalmers forwarded the telegram to his "confidential friend," who holds a clerkship in the pension office, and who approached Cessor with this despatch, or "prepared despatch," as he calls it, with the request that he, Cessor, sign the same. This statement is unqualifiedly false.

The telegram was sent from Washington on the night of July 3, at the file of the telegraph office, corner of Fifteenth and F streets, will show, not the sixth, as Mr. Lynch declares, and Mr. Lynch's statement to the contrary is persistently and maliciously false.

H. L. LIVINGSTON.

Having read the above statement, I hereby declare that no telegram was ever brought to me for my signature by Mr. Livingston.

JAMES D. CESSOR.

The Seizing of Sham Stills Denied.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans has received a letter from Collector Brayton, of Columbia, S. C., internal revenue collection district, enclosing a copy of a card published in the Greenville (S. C.) Daily News by Deputy Collector Ensor, denying the charge that he and other revenue officers had been imposing upon the government by the seizure and destruction of sham stills. In this card the deputy collector says that in a few instances the officers have been imposed upon, but absolutely denies any collusion or bargain with any person to defraud the government. Collector Brayton in his letter asserts his belief in the truth of the statement made in the card, and expresses his willingness that an investigation of the raiding operations and practices in the district should be had. Such an inquiry is now in progress.

Inspection of Boys on the Portsmouth.

Commodore Wells, commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, reports to the Navy department under date of Aug. 31, that a battalion of boys, numbering 125, from the United States ship Portsmouth, which arrived on Aug. 28, participated in the extensive parade at Portsmouth, composed partly of militia and partly of the crew of the ship, and on the third and last day in a regatta, in which they were victorious. Commodore Wells also states that a personal inspection of the vessel was of the most satisfactory kind in point of discipline and neatness.

The Riverdale Disaster.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels Dumont has returned from New York, where he went to investigate the Riverdale disaster. He says the vessel has not yet been raised, consequently he has no theories to offer as to the cause of the explosion. The wreckers, however, he says, informed him that the vessel will be raised by Saturday of this week, when he will make another trip to New York. Meantime the wreckers and other strikers order from the inspector to allow no one to meddle with the boilers of the steamer until the investigation has been had.

Free Delivery System.

The free delivery system was established in forty-two cities and towns during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. But four post-offices have been added to the list since that date, although many urgent applications have been received for the establishment of the system, the department has been unable to accord the privilege, except in rare instances,

because of a meager appropriation which has been absorbed to a considerable extent by the operations of the law providing for the yearly promotion of letter carriers.

SAD RELICS.

All the Means of Identification of Master Putnam Sent to the Navy Department.

The following letter has been received at the Navy department from Mr. Henry D. Woolfe, late correspondent of the New York Herald, dated San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28: "I have the honor to inclose a button (U. S. A.) and a coin, which were handed to me in September, 1882, by a Cape Prince of Wales (Alutic native), while I was residing at the head of Norton bay. The man reported to me that when the ice broke up in July or August, 1882, a body clothed in deer skins was washed ashore at the village of Kingagan, near the cape. At the same time the hull of a whaler (I presume the Sappho) lost in the spring of '82, came on shore and the natives' attention was directed to the stripping of the wreck. Being thus engaged, the body passed almost unheeded, but I gathered from the man that a portion of the clothing was afterward found on the beach, to which brass buttons were attached, one of which and the coin inclosed my informant handed me. The morning after the wreck came on shore a gale sprang up, both ship and body disappearing. In January, 1883, while visiting at Selawig river, in the Arctic circle, I was told that the body of a white man had been seen off Point Hope by the natives of the village there, Tiglak. Some of the people went off and tried to get it on shore, but when it was touched with their spears it immediately sank. It is described as having had chuck-chee clothing on, and as a big man, but clothing all torn. I am led to presume, under the circumstances, that this was Master Putnam's ('Rodgers') body, and forward these mementoes that they may be perhaps recognized." The mementoes inclosed are an eagle cent coined in 1858, with a hole through it, and a small brass button of naval device. The relics were the objects of considerable interest at the Navy department this morning. The button is smaller than any now used in the service. Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, who was a shipmate with Master Putnam on the Rodgers, was positive that it did not belong to Putnam, as he was dressed entirely in deerskins and wore no brass buttons. The description of the body corresponds with that of Master Putnam, as he would be considered a very large man when compared with the natives. The body did not resemble the Sappho, as no lives were lost in that wreck.

Revival of Old Stories.

Supervising Special Agent Martin, of the customs division of the Treasury department, said yesterday that it was not probable that any official notice would be taken of recent reports alleging that a steamship carrying a cargo of opium was being carried on between Canada and this country in the lake districts, at Sault Ste. Marie and on the St. Lawrence river line. He thought the reports were mere revivals of old stories which had been investigated a year ago and found to be without foundation.

The Germany-Mexico Treaty.

The State department has received a copy of the text of the treaty concluded between Germany and Mexico, Dec. 5, 1882. It is in the usual form of treaties of commerce, and as Mexico has recently abrogated all her old commercial treaties with a view of placing her relations with foreign powers on a uniform basis, this treaty which is the first of her new treaties may be considered as indicating the character of those which are to follow.

Tobacco Tax Rebate.

It is thought at the internal revenue bureau that the claims for rebate of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, growing out of the act of internal revenue act, have nearly all been presented, and it is now estimated that they will aggregate about \$3,500,000. The total annual reduction in revenue on tobacco, snuff and cigars, it is now computed, will be about \$30,000,000.

Geological Surveys.

The July report of the operations of the geological survey shows that extensive geological and geographical examinations were progressing satisfactorily in different sections of the United States. The work of the geological and chemical work was also performed by the chiefs of divisions and independent parties.

Maceration of Internal Revenue Stamps.

The committee engaged in destroying old currency and called in revenue stamps by maceration, destroyed a lot of the latter yesterday afternoon, representing a value of \$751,000. The macerators are engaged almost entirely now upon revenue stamps called in under the new law.

Mr. Comacho's Condition.

The department of state has received a report from United States Minister John Baker, dated Caracas, Aug. 18, saying that the condition of Mr. Comacho, the Venezuelan minister to this country, is not at all reassuring.

Township Plats.

The commissioner of the general land office holds that copies of township plats and abstracts of records must be made by the local land offices, and that attorneys or others must not be allowed to make them.

Postmaster Appointed.

David P. Dunathan has been appointed postmaster at Van Wert, Ohio, vice Harrison H. Undergrave, suspended for mismanagement of the office.

Secretary Chandler's Return.

Secretary Chandler is thought at the Navy department will be here by the end of the week.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Man-of-war was put into commission yesterday for sea service, and seventy-five men from Annapolis ordered on board of her.

Leave of absence for one month from Sept. 1, 1883, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, has been granted First Lieut. Joseph H. King, 8th cavalry.

First Lieut. James M. Burns, 17th infantry, has been ordered to report in person on or before Oct. 1 to the commanding officer Columbus barracks, Ohio, for duty as adjutant of that post.

The United States steamship Galena arrived at New York yesterday morning from Hampton Roads. The Quinebaug has arrived at Southampton, England, from the coast of Africa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones has been ordered to temporary duty at the Washington navy yard; Rowland Xavier Perry, midshipman, detached from the Washington navy yard and ordered to the Speedwell.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, Washington territory, has been granted leave of absence for two months, and by direction of the President, Col. Frank Wheaton, of the 3d infantry, will command the department during his absence.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the quartermaster's department has been ordered: Capt. John V. Farney, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the department of the Platte by the commanding general of that department, and will report in person to the commanding officer district of Mexico for duty as chief quartermaster of that district; Capt. James M. Marshall, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty as chief quartermaster district of New Mexico by an officer to be temporarily assigned by the district commander, and will then report to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report in person to the commanding general, department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department. Capt. Charles A. H. McCalley, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty at Ogden, Utah territory, under orders to be given by the commanding general, department of the Platte, to whom he will then report for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department. Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty in New York City, and will report in person to the commanding general, department of the Platte, for duty at Ogden, Utah territory.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE OYSTER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

My thoughts to-day
Are far away,
Dreaming of that blue waved bay,
Where, out of sight,
Each balmy night,
I used to watch the moon's soft light.

My mates and I
Would calmly lie,
And laugh at the whispering night;
We thought that they